

It will be a wise policy for habitual liars to talk about something else besides the war.

Whether every man has a book in him or not, every man has his own pet war epigram.

Everybody else in Hunland may be kept busy, but the minister of foreign trade has a snafu.

Besides providing food, the war garden gives the home defender practice in trench digging.

Some of those who are crying speed up the war are pretty slow-going in their own movements.

Lloyd George says newspaper men make good public servants. It is a habit with them to make good.

A loafer is a human tapeworm. He consumes the food that is intended to sustain the life of somebody else.

Our men on the firing line are not downhearted. But they require all the support we can possibly give them.

An American whose patriotism isn't equal to good corn bread ought to join the Germans and be done with it.

There is nothing that will cause a fellow to forget his other troubles like being out in a 60-mile-an-hour breeze.

A cautious tongue and a wise head are boon companions. Proper use of either indicates the possession of both.

Only a fat scrapbook can hold all the German propaganda lies that are in process of collection and classification.

The fashion note which informs that bathing suits will be shorter this summer does not mean scarce—just shorter.

No wonder the weather man is nervous and uneasy. The tenacity of the situation has got into the atmosphere.

The race is not always to the swift, but in the present need for government production speed is absolutely necessary.

The management of the Fourth of July was easy, but it is requiring a big struggle to render the whole world safe and sane.

The war weddings show that in the march of events Cupid always keeps a step or two ahead of the procession led by Mars.

While the Romanoffs may be in want now, they should be able eventually to do well in vaudeville if only they could reach this country.

And now we are being urged to eat seaweed. Whatever perfection we may have attained in wrestling with spaghetti is going to come in handy.

The United States is to draft 2,000,000 Class I men. Certainly they are first-class men, as that is the only brand of fighters this nation has.

When the war is over and the desolation it has caused is viewed in its full extent, history will stamp it with the baleful sign, "Made in Germany."

Germany thinks there are only 70,000 or 80,000 American soldiers in France. Say, there are that many American newspaper men over there.

The name of General Foch, we are informed from France, is pronounced to rhyme with "Boche." But we've always wanted to know what "Boche" rhymed with.

No woman in khaki can be served a drink. Hence the female of the military species, though as thirsty as the male, must choose between patriotism and potatoes.

Only a small percentage of war songs are scoring a success, which makes their record about the same as that of songs in peace times.

The number of Germans who have recently discovered they were born in Switzerland or Holland is extraordinary, but you can't blame them.

Five million American soldiers abroad will make a pretty big dent in the male population of our country, but it will make a hole clean through Kaiserism and the land of the Hun.

If General Foch resembled all his pictures in the newspapers he would have no trouble in making a fortune as a lightning change artist.

Germany expects to collect \$2,000,000 from Roumania. This is the first time Roumania ever suspected she had that much money.

Playing 18 holes of beans this summer will be a great deal more beneficial than 18 holes of golf, and, besides, you will get the beans in addition to the exercise.

Very little matters in this war except winning it.

A girl has sold her piano to buy Liberty bonds, and we would not care if a neighbor were to sell her phonograph, now that the open-window season is here again.

Put in a good deal of your time eating the products of the war gardens and cut out the red meats and pork. The vegetables put iron in the blood and the Lord knows that is what a great many of us need.

## PROBLEM OF FUEL MUST BE SOLVED

Improved Methods of Carburetion Must Be Provided by Manufacturers.

### EXHAUST-HEATED MANIFOLD

Three Separate but Connecting Jackets Furnish Three Different Degrees of Heat at Three Different Points—Shut Off in Summer.

Although the fear that the United States faces a gasoline famine has been proven unfounded by statistics on petroleum supply and demand, thousands of American motorists still have a fuel problem with which to contend, a problem that the motorcar manufacturer must solve by providing improved methods of carburetion.

Since the outbreak of the war gasoline of a comparatively inferior grade has been the rule in this country, and as a result gasoline mileages have decreased.

Statistics compiled by the Society of Automotive Engineers show that the average car now travels only twelve miles to the gallon, but the authorities maintain that this average can be almost doubled if automobile engineers will furnish better means of carbureting the heavier and less volatile grades of fuel now being produced by the refiners.

#### Heated Manifold Aids Motor.

An inspection of automobiles, however, is exceedingly encouraging. A solution of the problem apparently has been found in devices used on several makes of cars, among which is an exhaust-heated manifold consisting of three separate but connecting jackets that furnish three different degrees of heat at three different points.

The first jacket incloses the branch of the manifold, heating the gasoline at the point of immediate distribution to the cylinders and taking care of any condensation. The second is around the throttle chamber, where it prevents condensation around the throttle valve at low throttles. The third is located at the low speed throat of the carburetor, insuring vaporization at low speeds.

#### Heat Off in Summer.

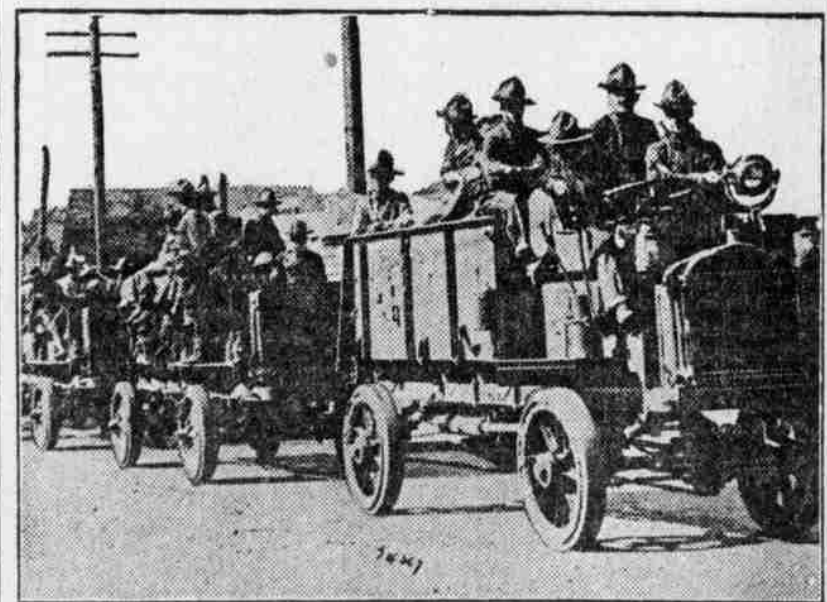
In warm weather, when efficient carburetion often ceases to be a problem, the heat can be shut off by turning a butterfly valve located at the exhaust connection of the manifold jacket. In addition there is another butterfly valve at the connection of the carburetor exhaust jacket, which is linked to the throttle valve and automatically shuts off the heat when the throttle is wide open.

### HEADLIGHTS IN GOOD FOCUS

Instructions Given for Proper Adjustment of Lights and for Getting Best Use of Them.

If your headlights are not in proper focus you are not getting the best use from them. Some light up the sides of the road more than the center, and some light up the road too far ahead. Point your car directly at a white wall 30 or 40 feet away and adjust the bulb of one lamp so that there is no black spot in center of light. Then adjust the other lamp to light up the sides of the road.

## TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCTS MADE QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY BY MOTORS



MOTORTRUCK USED FOR CARRYING MILK.

In fruit and truck growing and in dairying the motortruck has peculiar advantages. Perishable products deteriorate rapidly with handling and time. Rail shipments are subject to many and long delays, particularly now when there is such freight congestion and when preference is given by the carriers to munitions and other high-freight-rate shipments, when priority of shipment is being given to fuel, steel and army supplies, and embargoes on various kinds of freight are being ordered by the railroads. Motortrucks are used in California, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey and various other states to haul fruit and garden truck long distances directly to market in the large cities or to direct shipping points, thereby saving several handlings and much delay. The fruit or produce arrives in market in a few hours instead of a few days, is fresher and in better condition and consequently commands higher prices.

There are many places in the country within fifty miles of great markets where farm produce is allowed to rot on the ground or is fed to live stock, because it does not pay the farmer to ship it, the Christian Herald states. Yet consumers in the city have to pay high prices for the same kind of produce. Numerous official investigations have shown that the consumer pays anywhere from two to five times as much for the vegetables and fruit he eats as the producer receives for them. The difference goes to the railroads, commission merchants and retailers.

## AUTOIST MUST WATCH LEAKS

It Will Pay Car Owner to Make Thorough Examination at Least Every Three Months.

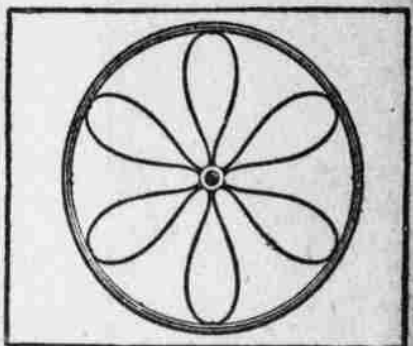
There are so many places about the motor where leaks are likely to develop that it will pay the car owner to go over the mechanism once in three months with this in mind. Frequent offenders are the spark plugs and priming cups. Pour a little oil around the lower parts of these while the engine is running. If there is a leak bubbles in the oil will betray it. Another vulnerable place for leakage is the valve system. See whether the valve stems and push rods are covered with oil; if they are the stems or guides are probably worn, or the push rods or their guides may be to blame. The cylinder head is liable to develop leakage if the gasket is not in good condition or the head spring out of shape. Leakage at the inlet manifold connection to the carburetor may cause poor motor operation by thinning the mixture. Sometimes the leakage here is so great that it cannot be overcome by reducing the amount of air going through the carburetor itself.

## BLOWOUTS AND PUNCTURES

Wheel Shown in Illustration Which Gives Needed Resiliency to a Pneumatic Tire.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a spring wheel, invented by E. G. Hill of Spokane Wash., says:

The object of the invention is to provide a wheel which will give the resiliency of a pneumatic tire without



Side View of the Wheel.

the danger of blowouts and punctures. In use when the hub moves eccentrically of the wheel the arms of the spokes at one side of the hub will move outwardly, lengthening the short axis of the ellipse, while those at the other side will move toward each other, shortening the short axis, and the spokes both above and below, and at the sides, will assist in the cushioning movement of the hub with respect to the rim.

## LOOSE RIM CAUSES TROUBLE

Generally Makes Its Presence Known by Squeaking Sound When Out of Alignment.

It is generally understood nowadays that wheels which are out of alignment cause undue tire wear. Few owners, however, realize that rims which are loose or otherwise improperly mounted will have the same effect of causing excessively rapid tread wear. A loose rim generally makes its presence known by a clinking or squeaking sound. This is not always so, for occasionally a small stone or some sand may get in between the rim and felloe so as to prevent noise. The rim appears to be tight, but in reality is running out of alignment and wearing out the tire.

## RAILROAD MEN GET ADVANCE

Nearly Two Million Are Affected by New Conditions to Be Inaugurated.

### MAY HAVE SHORTER WORKDAY

Commission Favors Eight-Hour Schedule—Leaders of Big Brotherhoods Not Completely Satisfied With Arrangement.

Wage advances to 1,939,399 railroad employees, ranging from 1 per cent to the highest up to 43 per cent to the lowest paid workers and aggregating \$300,000,000, were made public in an exhaustive report by the railroad wage commission to Director General McAdoo.

In general, the director general advocates higher pay for most classes of workmen to enable them to meet increased living costs, but he has been represented as favoring proportionately larger increases for some classes than for others now making the same pay. He also is strongly opposed to granting wage increases which might disarrange the general scheme of pay existing throughout other industries.

The leaders of the four principal railway brotherhoods found on examining the report that they had been recommended for less than half the increases they had asked of the railroad managements before government control started and which they repeated before the commission. Their demands had been for an average of somewhat less than 40 per cent, and increases for them averaged less than 20 per cent.

Some union leaders appealed to Director General McAdoo to amend the proposed scale to give them higher pay. Others, however, virtually agreed to accept the report.

The wage advances, which range all the way from \$1 to \$34 a month, are increases above the amount of pay each employee was receiving on December 31, 1915. Employees who have received advances since that date will benefit now to the extent of the difference between their present wage and that fixed by the wage commission.

The net cost of the additional pay to the railroads is estimated at \$200,000,000. This is exclusive of the estimated deficit of \$800,000,000 in government operation of the railroads this year, as a result of which Director General McAdoo contemplates advancing passenger rates at least 2 1/2 per cent and freight rates possibly as much as 15 per cent.

The commission favors a shorter average workday, presumably eight hours, but decided that in the war emergency the nation could not afford to put into effect a reform that would slow down the war machinery and discriminate against other classes of workers being called upon for great sacrifices.

### GENERAL LABOR NOTES

More than 600,000 persons are affected in the wage increases granted day workers in plants of the iron and steel industry, according to the Iron Trade Review. Wage increases totaling 153 per cent since the beginning of the war in 1914 have been made, bringing the wages of day workers up to 38 cents an hour. None is willing to admit the limit has been reached. The recent 15 per cent increase granted by the United States Steel corporation is expected to be followed by an increase by blast furnace operators.

Russian radicals demand inspection by the officials of local self-government, with the participation of elected workmen, of the sanitary condition of dwelling places provided by employers, with a view to the internal arrangement and condition of those dwelling places and the terms of their occupation, and also to prevent any interference of employers in the lives and activities of employees as private citizens and individuals.

A tribute to a labor union which refused to join in a strike to force the release of Thomas Mooney was offered in the senate by Senator Poinsett of Washington. The senator had the clerk read a series of resolutions adopted by the United Brotherhood of Shipwrights, Ship Joiners, Calkers and Boat Builders at Seattle, in which the union denied the request of the Seattle Central Labor council to join in a sympathetic strike.

Several hundred railroad men, dock workers and a number of miners were made idle at Escanaba, Mich., as a result of the disagreement between officials of the Northwestern and St. Paul railroads and the dock workers over the question of wages. With practically no iron ore loaded at the docks the situation is considered serious.

The output of the steel mills of the Bethlehem Steel corporation in March was the largest of any month in the company's history, Eugene G. Grace, the president, told the directors at their meeting at New York. The mills now are running at capacity, he said, as compared with 50 per cent production in January.

All seven textile unions at New Bedford, Mass., meeting separately, have voted to reject the 12 1/2 per cent advance in wages recently offered by the cotton manufacturers, it was announced, and to insist on the 25 per cent previously demanded by the operatives.

## IN WAR TO BEAT GERMANS

American Labor Delegation in Europe Goes on Record in No Uncertain Manner.

The American labor delegation, which has been visiting England, arrived in Paris and was welcomed by Minister of Labor Collard for the French government.

Minister Collard told the Americans they would find the entire French civilian population at work in the fields, laboratories and factories. "We will beat the Germans first and speak to them afterward," declared Chairman James Wilson and George L. Barry of the mission on their arrival. "We take the position that we will not meet them in conference under any consideration. We will not be swayed from our main job—beating Germany—by any talk of conference until they have been driven behind their own frontiers."

Messrs. Wilson and Barry declared they were delighted with their stay in England. They said they had expected to find a people weary of war, but had found leaders and rank and file of British workmen as fully determined to pursue the war to a successful conclusion as the American people.

"Even the pessimists do not talk peace, but are willing to carry on the war to a bitter end," they added.

Shipowners and representatives of seamen's unions got together on many vital questions at the shipping labor conference, with the result that Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union, declared as nearly a harmonious condition as possible had been obtained on the eve of the tremendous expansion of the American merchant marine. Wage differences have been ironed out and plans laid for recruiting men to operate the new ships.

What women are doing to fill the places of men called to war has been given another demonstration at Detroit, Mich. Postmaster William J. Nagel announced that 50 women soon would begin carrying mail at the local post offices, and since then one of the large Detroit automobile manufacturing companies advertised for "girls to drive and test cars." More than a score of women already are engaged in this work in one factory.

Thirty thousand ironworkers of the United States received increases in wages, effective May 2, as the result of the bi-monthly wage settlement between representatives of the Western Bar Iron association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Puddlers receive an increase of \$1 a ton and bar iron finishers' wages will be raised 10 per cent. Puddlers under the new scale receive \$16.50 a ton.

More than 10,000 employees of the five big Chicago packing companies began work May 6 under Federal Judge Alschuler's award on the eight-hour basis. They will be paid the same wages for eight hours they have received for ten since January 14. "Forty Chicago firms engaged in the packing industry or its subsidiaries will be brought under the Alschuler award if possible," said William Z. Foster.

An ordinance requiring all idle men to go to work or jail was introduced into the Aurora (Ill.) council by Alderman Michael Smith. Every shop in that city, a community in which small factories abound, is in need of help. The ordinance is aimed at men with incomes, but no employment, as well as at loafers who prefer to eat at irregular intervals than to toil.

Reports circulated that the boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders employed by the Chicago Shipbuilding company at South Chicago are demanding the same wages paid on the coasts were ridiculed by Frank C. LaMarche, general superintendent. He said the same wages had been paid since April 1.

Governor Beekman of Rhode Island in a proclamation, ordered all able-bodied male residents between the ages of eighteen and fifty to obtain regular employment for at least thirty-six hours a week, under penalty of fine or imprisonment for failure to comply.

The Scottish Wholesale Co-operative society has disclosed the fact that its sales of millinery and drapery goods increased last year from £1,000,000 to £2,225,000. The president of the society declared that money had been spent largely on finery by munitions workers.

A three-year agreement between the Brick Contractors' association of Indianapolis, Ind., and Bricklayers' union No. 3 of Indianapolis, was made. Bricklayers are to receive 85 cents an hour and foremen bricklayers 95 cents. The bricklayers work eight hours a day.

Trade union recognition is the first essential if employers would assist in the minimizing of industrial dissatisfaction, says the committee on industry and employment in New York city, affiliated with the mayor's committee on national defense.

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union, with headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., has officially condemned strikes or any other labor disturbances during the period of the war.

Of the 5,000,000 young Americans between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years it is declared that 2,000,000 are idle or engaged in unproductive activities for a substantial part of the time.

In Germany, in certain industries, the proportion of total work done by women has risen from slightly under 18 per cent in 1914 to practically 30 per cent in 1917.

The American Clay Machinery company has voluntarily made an increase of wages at their factories at Bucyrus, O.

## INCREASE IN WESTERN CANADA LAND VALUES

But Forty and Fifty Bushels of Wheat to the Acre.

During the past year there has been a greater demand for farm lands in Western Canada than for a number of years past. The demand is for good farm lands improved or unimproved. And at an increase of from ten to fifteen dollars an acre more than the same lands could be had for a couple of years ago.

The rise in the price of every kind of produce grown on these Western lands, in some cases to double and in others to treble the price prevailing before 1914, have attracted and are attracting in ever-increasing proportions the men who are anxious to invest their money, and apply their energies in the production of wheat for which the allied nations are calling with voices which grow louder and more anxious as the months roll on, and the end of the war still seems distant. Beef, and more especially bacon, are required in ever greater quantities, and the price of all these things has soared, until it is not a question of what shall we produce, but how much can we produce. Even should this world calamity be brought to a close in six months from now, it will be years before normal pre-war prices prevail, and meantime self-interest if not patriotism is turning the minds of thousands back to the land. The inevitable consequence has been the rise in values of land, especially wheat land.

The Calgary Herald, commenting on these conditions says:

"From inquiries made from leading dealers in farming and ranching properties, and from the information gathered in other ways, it is known that the value of all land—wheat land, mixed farming properties, and even good grazing land—has risen in the last two years 40 per cent. Wheat lands in some districts have practically doubled in price. One dealer in farm lands recently sold three sections for \$70 an acre, one extra good quarter went as high as \$90, and another brought \$100. These are, of course, large prices, but that they will be equalled or even surpassed in the near future is beyond question. There is a feature about this rush to the land from which the most solid hope can be drawn for the success of the movement. The proper tillage of land, to produce large crops in a climate like ours is now understood and practiced as it never was in the early days of the province. It would seem too that with the increase of land under cultivation, the seasons are changing and the rainfall becoming greater and more regular.

"Crops are being harvested, especially in Southern Alberta, which would have seemed impossible to the old-time farmer, with his old-fashioned ideas of breaking and seeding. And at the price now set by the government for wheat and which possibly may be increased during the coming season, the return to the practical skilled agriculturist must necessarily be very large.

"What matters \$10 or even \$20 an acre extra on wheat land when a return as high as 50 bushels and even more may be taken from every acre sown? With hogs bringing \$20 a hundred pounds; beef on the hoof at \$12, and mutton \$16, while wool under the new government arranged system of handling and sale brings 65 cents a pound (and these values cannot fall to any great extent for some years) the demand for land will continue and values increase in a corresponding degree.

"There has never been in the history of Canada a time so favorable for the farmer as the present; self-interest, the inspiration of patriotic feeling, the aid freely extended by the government, who are permitting the import of certain agricultural implements free, all these tend to still further raise the price of Alberta land."—Advertisement.

### One Help.

"Can you throw any light upon this theory of astral bodies?" "Well, we have some good astral lamps."

## SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

### Quick Action.

Jack (gallantly)—Betty, dear, anything that you say goes. Betty (quickly)—Jack!

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

### The Battle of the Soil.

The Bug—From the amount of Paris green around here I guess it is no bug's land.